

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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SUMMARY.

Mr. Douglas Haig reports having carried out his original conception on a four-mile front between Vieux-Berquin and Bailleul.

The British advanced their line from a thousand to two thousand yards, captured a village, and took 400 prisoners.

They also progressed southward of Merleuil, and took Chilly and Framart, and recaptured those also.

Attacks on British positions in the neighborhood of Beaumont, Serre, and Puisieux were repulsed.

One of the most violent episodes in the recent fighting was the taking of Villers-lez-the-Australians, a correspondent declares.

A French communiqué reports that enemy attacks in the Champagne have completely failed.

Local attacks south of the Aisne resulted in the French capturing 150 prisoners.

The American troops operating in the Vesoul have captured the village of Prapic.

The Germans, in their official messages, claim that enemy attacks between Bourguignon and Laffons collapsed.

"The battle," however, secured a foothold in our frontiers, miles northward of Autrêches," they admit.

They also admit that their posts in the Vesoul region as far as Prapic "yielded to an enemy thrust."

A Parisian paper says that there are various indications that the Germans are preparing a fairly important retirement in Flanders.

The enemy has increased his resistance at certain points between the Somme, the Aisne, and the Oise.

The Germans are said to be creating American fortifications in a very exact manner.

An Italian official report states that another enemy attack has failed with heavy losses.

Mr. Hughes, speaking at the Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Darnford, paid a tribute to the splendid work of Australian troops.

The Canadians had, he said, shared with the Australians the task of clearing the far north of the last German holdouts.

Each general urgently appeals to the allies to augment the assistance to enable them to hold Irakut.

The appearance of the Allies in Siberia has caused numerous desertions in the Bolshevik ranks.

It is officially announced from Tokio that Japan is despatching troops from Manchuria to protect the frontier.

A Tientsin message says a French detachment has reached Nikolai to join the British. The Japanese are expected early.

Military officials point out that the capture of Port Arthur is of great importance to the Siberian situation.

The Petersburg correspondent of the "New York World" says that throughout Russia there is a reign of terror.

The masses are failing away from the Bolsheviks, having the greatest difficulty in securing employment.

"Daily Chronicle" publishes a pathetic narrative of the cruelty and brutality of the Bolsheviks.

It is believed that a general election will be held in Great Britain towards the end of November.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., says the first duty of the Government of National Unity will be to control the manufacture of war munitions.

It must also aim at the limitation of armaments, and provide a peaceful means of settling international disputes.

There have been demonstrations in various Japanese cities against the high prices of food.

The trial has just ended in America of a band of N.W.M. members, who were convicted of obstructing the nation's war activities.

A strike has occurred in London, and may extend to the provinces.

The Governor-General was entertained at the residence of the Premier and members of the State Government yesterday.

The Federal Cabinet is considering proposals for the abolition of pony postage in order to raise additional revenue.

It is understood the increased rates of postage will be similar to those adopted by Great Britain.

The Navy Department announces that H.M.S. Drake, the last Imperial battleship on the Australian station, has been submarine.

A meeting of the State Cabinet yesterday saw the return of the former Minister of Finance to view the forthcoming budget proposal.

Mr. Justice Street opened the inquiry yesterday into the conviction of the L.W.W. Prisoners.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the treatment of the seven members of the Irish Republican Army yesterday.

At a meeting in the Town Hall yesterday the appeal for funds to build homes for disabled soldiers was launched.

Maurice Campion, the new Consul-General for France, arrived in Sydney yesterday.

The New Zealand Trade Commissioners say British merchants will be able to recover fully costly island trade lost during the war.

It is in the islands, he says, a strong feeling in favour of buying from British sources.

Mr. Arthur Griffith gave yesterday before the Royal Commission on the Public Services.

It is impossible, he said, for Ministers to be responsible to Parliament if they had not efficient control over their officers.

South Australia's revenue for the year ended June 30 exceeded her expenditure by £5,000.

Professor Lettow has been engaged by the Commonwealth Government to investigate the bushy pests of Australia.

He will also report on the best methods of controlling weevils, woolly aphids, and pinky pear.

Grocers in Melbourne have complained to the Prices Commissioner of the small margin of profit allowed on the distribution of goods.

The Victorian Government has decided not to prosecute the owners of ships which sailed owing to the excessive tides.

As the outcome of statements made in the Orange Congregational Church recently the Rev. Mr. Hobson has been summoned.

Professor Leslie Wilkinson, who has been appointed Professor of Architecture in the University of Sydney, arrived yesterday.

A fair volume of business was effected in investment scrip on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and returns were prevalent.

Money shares were active, and the market was generally quiet.

At the Homebush market yesterday sheep were from 5/- to 6/- cheaper than on last sale day.

The market for cattle was lower, the early sale showing a fall in value of from 2/- to 4/-.

Sir Owen G. Commonwealth Mort. Com., said yesterday that the scarcity would be nearly over now.

There were exceedingly high supplies of tea yesterday, and prices naturally dropped.

For the few scattered showers, with the day cold, frosty, frosty night, warm conditions with rain and clouds, equally north-westerly winds shortly developing in the western districts, and over-spreading the state by Tuesday or Friday. Some substantial falls

FARMERS' SUMMARY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1918.

Ninety-eight Years.

THE HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

STRIDES ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

WHILE INEXPENSIVE,

SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL.

THE ART OF THESE.

THREE NEW BLouse STYLES

IN GOWING MILK.

When fashion declared for Stripes in silk blouses nothing approaching the present day style can be found. The blouse is to be smart, to wear a blouse such as either the two following, whose splendid washing qualities make them a real success. They are just as fresh and smart in appearance as when new, and are a great acquisition to any wardrobe.

THE blouse is also a great addition to the general appearance of the outfit.

A French communiqué reports that enemy attacks in the Champagne have completely failed.

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A SNARE OF GOLD.

BY J. BELL.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

In the sitting-room Dorothy was saying: "I don't like the look of Shabotoff. He has gone down the hill rapidly since I saw him in September. I suppose it's the lack of daylight."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Oh, I can't do anything. I don't want the man to die. . . . He seems to have lost his heart of me. As far as I'm concerned, he's a dead man. And yet I've suspicions of something. He plays patience, you know, but the best way to cook his pack just now—"

Gladie's hand flew up. "Hush! I thought I heard him. Oh, curse that wind! Talk of lost souls—"

"Ah!" exclaimed Mandrake, rising.

Mandrake recovered himself. A moment later the door of the sitting-room opened, and Mrs. Dugdale said something inaudible.

Dorothy Silverstern entered and advanced a few paces into the room, while the door was softly closed. She stood there in streaming silk and sapphire brocade.

"It's a pity her dress is not too good for the weather," she said, "but it is not too much to say that the two men had never been taken aback in all their lives. And so on."

"Where is Mr. David Starforth?" she demanded in a clear, steady voice.

Mandrake recovered himself. "He placed a chair near the fire. . . . It is an honour. Miss Silverstern, pray take off your drenched things. My housekeeper ought to have—"

"Where is Mr. David Starforth?" Gladie asked, leaning back on the back of the chair, as though trying to support, but Mandrake's self-possession seemed to impress her.

Voice and manner were alike distressed and sympathetic as he said—

"Miss Silverstern, I gathered that you have been here before, on my father's behalf; but can it be possible that you have not heard of the melancholy event which came to our knowledge on our arrival, a few hours ago?"

"Where is Mr. David Starforth?" she demanded as clearly and steadily as at first. Mandrake's answer was still measured, and sounded slightly strained.

"Would it be too much to ask you why you get the question to me?"

"I put it to you both," she said, bestowing a smile on each of the young men.

"Gladie," said Mandrake, "can you answer Miss Silverstern's question?"

"No, I cannot," Gladie replied, and it was the truth.

"Will you give me your word that Mr. Starforth is not in this house?" Dorothy asked of Mandrake.

"I am in this house."

"Or near it?"

"Now I wonder just where you mean by that. Miss Silverstern, tell me where you think he is."

"Suppose you tell me where you think he is."

"Out there," she answered promptly, with a sharp point in the direction of the window. "In the sea," he said, suddenly brutal.

"You forgot yourself," she said hotly, then calmly. "You have vaults under the terrace outside. That is where he is not."

"That is perfectly true. Would you care to inspect them?"

"All right."

"It is an appalling night, but you are at liberty, first, to make measurements of the terrace. If I see second, of the vaults below. You can then judge for yourself whether he is in the basement or the dungeon. Shall I ring for lanterns and the rest? Or shall we go to the vaults first? That does not necessitate going out of doors. That part of the kitchen regions and I am at your service."

Dorothy hesitated. She had no fear for herself, but she did for the others. What was his effect? What if David had been removed elsewhere, perhaps far away?"

"I am extremely sorry," he went on, "that you should have come along. I am sure that you have been a burden to us. But my house—every corner of it—is open to your inspection now, and to that of any friends you may care to send or bring to see."

"She was silent. Her eyes on the carpet, and seeming that he saw her at a loss, he continued:

"It is only because I can understand your anxiety, and because I would fain share in your hope that your relative must still be alive, that I can continue to speak to you. For the time you have put upon me."

To this lofty utterance Dorothy replied with a sharp lift of the head, and one quick step in the direction of Gladie.

"Well!" he exclaimed, visibly startled.

"If you do not produce Mr. David Starforth within five minutes, I shall know what to do."

"And what awful will that be?" he inquired, with an effort at timeliness.

"At that, there fell a silence on the cosy room, while outside the wind and rain screamed and bawled with it, as seemed, redoubled its effect."

"At last Mandrake spoke. "Miss Silverstern, this is really too absurd!"

"She turned pale. "Five Minutes," she repeated, and gazed at the watch on her wrist.

"You are unaware that certain parts of Mr. Gladie's was found on the rear platform of the car?"

"It's a lie!" shouted Gladie, the colour of copper.

"That," said a soft voice from behind the silently open door, "is not the way to speak to a lady."

CHAPTER XXIV.

ONE NEVER KNOWS.

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WOMEN'S COLUMN.

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LAW REPORT.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

(Justices Sir Samuel Barton, Isaac, and Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy).

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE STAMP DUTY.

The plaintiff was entitled to the general count; also that the verdict was contrary to the evidence.

Mr. Justice K.C. and Mr. Cowan (acting for the plaintiff) and Mr. G. C. Lloyd (for Sydney agents, Messrs. F. C. Petrie and Son) appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy for the respondent.

The case is part heard.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before the Registrar).

HEARING OF CREDITORS' PETITION.

RE HAROLD A. LILLY, ex parte Harry Mann, Mrs. Windeyer and Williams appeared for the petitioning creditor. A reorganization order was made by Mr. C. W. Lloyd appointed official assignee.

RE ALFRED WISE, ex parte Robert Robinson and Co. Mr. W. R. Hawkins appeared for the defendant. Adjourned to the 28th inst.

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ALLIES STILL GAINING THREAT TO ROYE BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS

THE AUSTRALIANS RECENT PROGRESS.

(COMMONWEALTH OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT)

For the first time since the beginning of the battle the weather on Saturday appeared stormy, but no rain fell. Australian patrols moved forward on various parts of the front, and with their lins about 500 yards forward on a front of about a mile. To-day is hot and cloudy.

On Thursday night the Australians advanced on a sector of their front about one mile wide to a depth of 500 yards. On Friday night Australian infantry south of the Somme advanced eight miles, and their machine-guns were on the Australian line before Bayeux. The British had gained nearly a mile north of the Somme, but were practically stationary on the edge of the old Somme battlefield. The German artillery crashed down from time to time heavily in various areas.

On Thursday night they tried to push an Australian patrol back. The Germans, however, were taking their own, with strong machine-guns, and shooting with long range yards. We captured the village of Outtersteene coast of Merriwa, and several defended farms and houses, taking over 400 prisoners.

We also progressed south-westward of Merriwa (Flanders), and between Chilly and Erquinghem (west of the railway between Chaunes and Roye), taking prisoners.

We repulsed attacks against posts in the neighbourhood of Beaufort, Serre, and Puisieux, taking prisoners.

We destroyed five aeroplanes. Three British are missing. We dropped 15 tons of bombs.

A French communiqué issued on Sunday afternoon stated: There is lively artillery fire on the Acre, also between the Oise and the Aisne. Enemy raids in the campagne completely failed. Lieutenant Poncet brought down three aeroplanes on the 14th inst., making his sixth.

A French communiqué on Sunday night stated: The artillery duel continued very lively in the daytime, particularly in the region of Cambrai-Matz and Bourvignies, southward of Roye. Local actions south of the Acre resulted in our capturing 150 prisoners. Eighty enemy aeroplanes were shot down, and three captive balloons set on fire.

GERMAN REPORT. (Admiralty—per Wireless Press)

A German official report on Sunday stated: We drove back enemy attacks along the roads from Amiens and Montdidier to Roye. Enemy attacks between Beuvraignes and Lassigny collapsed.

The enemy secured a foothold in our foremost lines northward of Autrechies, in the Vosges. Our posts which had been advanced in the Fave region as far as Prapelle yielded to a local enemy thrust.

ENEMY'S POSITION.

RETIREMENT INDICATED.

A Paris message says there are various indications, confirmed by aerial observation, that the Germans are preparing a fairly important retirement in Flanders while French operations at Soissons give the impression that only a certain number of troops are employed to cover the withdrawal. The enemy has increased his resistance at certain points between the Somme, the Acre, and the Oise. This is mainly due to our hurting his retreat.

According to a Rotterdam report, German military writers refer to a greater than usual troop movement northwards from the Acre front, where a complete American group has been established as an independent army.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

The Paris "Telegraph" says it has positive proof that Marshal Foch's counter-offensive on July 18 completely upset the German plan for an attack on a vast scale at Ypres, with strong demonstrations against Neuport and Dymont. Another big offensive was arranged for late in July between Ypres and La Bassée. The British learned of the programme, and prepared enemy preparations by violent artillery fire.

A message from Paris says the Carnaval Museum had secured a herculean of a German medal bearing the dates 1851 and 1914, showing the Eiffel Tower and Arc de Triomphe, and initials "E." Entry of German troops into Paris. The medal was struck in anticipation of the German Emperor dining in the Hotel Astoria on August 15, 1914.

ANOTHER VERDUN FOR FOE.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" says that a paper he found on German prisoners, which is being surreptitiously circulated in the German army, says: "The awful month spent before Verdun is over again. Even the General Staff admits that the war is lost. We still continue to hope, and our hopes have disappeared, and regiments have been reduced to small numbers. Many days we have lost 70 per cent. There is hardly one division out of a hundred between Artois and La Fere of which at least one-third have been killed or wounded." The paper contains two sheets, and is addressed to German soldiers.

BRITISH AIRMEN BUSY.

The Air Ministry reports that on the night of August 17 our aviators attacked in attempting to hit the railway junctions, blast furnaces, tanks, and other ground targets. They machine-gunned many tanks. One machine gun had returned.

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMAND.

A report from Zurich states that the general of the German and Austrian Empires desired that the Austro-German armies should be placed under one command, which will be German. They have also invited Turkey and France to adhere to the arrangement for union of command.

GERMAN POLITICS.

An Amsterdam report says it is stated that Prince Lichnowsky, formerly German Ambassador in London, intends to become a candidate for the Reichstag. He hopes to found a new Liberal Democratic party.

The German Chancellor (Count von Herstatt) has decided to take three Ministers, instead of four, for Post, Dr. Solti, and Herr Röderer, on a speaking tour, informing the people of Germany's peace aims, and returning to Entente propaganda.

According to a Zurich report, the "Schwabische Tagblatt," Germany's chief newspaper, is stirring up the populace to the maximum of little countries against the people's wishes, and threatens desperate opposition to monarchist projects regarding Finland, Lithuania, and elsewhere. The Russian question should be settled at the Peace Conference.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The London "Daily Chronicle's" Amsterdam correspondent learns that all points of the Agreement have been settled for the exchange of prisoners, and that the matter is now settled immediately.

An Amsterdam report states that Austria has accepted the Vatican's offer to negotiate for the exchange of Austrian and Italian prisoners of war.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

RECENT PROGRESS.

(COMMONWEALTH OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT)

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Military officials at Washington point out that the capture of the city will have an important bearing on the Siberian situation, the city being on the Trans-Siberian railway. The former German railway, the Amur, is now controlled by the Bolsheviks, organised an armed force, and attempted to obtain control of Siberia for the Central Powers. Official despatches from Russia add that the Trans-Siberian railway is open between Irkutsk and Samara, indicating that the railway between these points is controlled by the Czechs.

MILITARY HUGHES VISITS SOLDIERS.

Mr. Hughes visited the Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Darford, and auctioned a number of pictures done by patients in aid of the Red Cross. These realised a substantial sum.

Speaking to the soldiers Mr. Hughes paid tribute to the splendid work of the Australians during the last fortnight, which would be remembered as one of the greatest periods of Australian history. We had just witnessed one of the most magnificent contributions of Australia to the cause of the Allied cause.

In the great majority of the battles fought, no army had achieved greater success than the Australians. Its maximum advance in the last attack was 13 miles. The correspondent of the United Press at Vladivostock states that Japanese forces have landed and joined the Allied contingent. They received an ovation when on their way to the front.

According to the United Press correspondent at Tokyo the Japanese Government states that Japan's agreement with China Japan is sending troops to the Manchurian border, where danger is threatening.

POSITION IN MOSCOW.

A Washington report says the American Consul (Mr. Poole) is remaining in Moscow to protect French and British subjects, 80 of whom are now in the city.

Mr. Poole cabled to the State Department saying that after he had turned over American affairs to the Swedish representative he considered it his duty to remain and aid the Allied officials, although he was able to obtain a safe conduct to leave Russia.

He has been given a safe conduct by the Allies to meet with the members of the League of Nations who are returning to yield grain to the peasants and to assist in the reconstruction of the country.

BOLSHEVIK TERRORISM.

Mr. Arnaud Dusehoul, the New York "World" correspondent, telegraphs: "Throughout Russia there is a reign of terror. The Bolsheviks are trying to maintain their power by spreading fear. At the bottom of the trouble is the effect of the peasants, who are refusing to yield grain to the Red Flag" and attempted to storm the platform. Finally an ex-soldier restored order, urging that Mr. Barnes be given hearings on condition that he agreed to answer questions. Mr. Barnes assented.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Barnes, after the disturbance had subsided, said the first duty of the League of Nations would be to supervise and control the manufacture of munitions of war, eliminating the element of private profit. It must also attend to the regulation of armaments and prevent the use of new weapons.

He obtained a safe conduct to leave Russia, and will go to Moscow to meet with the League of Nations delegation.

GERMAN CRUELTY.

The following extract from the "Daily Chronicle" has a pungent ring: "The Germans, acting as the chief of the German secret service in Russia, have been held hostage by the Bolsheviks for Soviet members imprisoned in the north. Ninety civilian hostages remained in custody of the Bolsheviks. Mr. Poole is able to ameliorate their situation. Mr. Poole added that the Japanese Consul left Moscow under safe conduct, and will report conditions to the Estates Governments."

GERMAN CANNIBALISM.

The New York "World" correspondent at Odessa, on the Dutch-German frontier, had an interview with Sergeant Schwarzbach, who said that only a certain number of Germans are employed to cover the withdrawal. The enemy has increased his resistance at certain points between the Somme, the Acre, and the Oise. This is mainly due to our hurting his retreat.

According to a Rotterdam report, German military writers refer to a greater than usual troop movement northwards from the Acre front, where a complete American group has been established as an independent army.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

The Paris "Telegraph" says it has positive proof that Marshal Foch's counter-offensive on July 18 completely upset the German plan for an attack on a vast scale at Ypres, with strong demonstrations against Neuport and Dymont. Another big offensive was arranged for late in July between Ypres and La Bassée. The British learned of the programme, and prepared enemy preparations by violent artillery fire.

A message from Paris says the Carnaval Museum had secured a herculean of a German medal bearing the dates 1851 and 1914, showing the Eiffel Tower and Arc de Triomphe, and initials "E." Entry of German troops into Paris. The medal was struck in anticipation of the German Emperor dining in the Hotel Astoria on August 15, 1914.

ANOTHER VERDUN FOR FOE.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" says that a paper he found on German prisoners, which is being surreptitiously circulated in the German army, says: "The awful month spent before Verdun is over again. Even the General Staff admits that the war is lost. We still continue to hope, and our hopes have disappeared, and regiments have been reduced to small numbers. Many days we have lost 70 per cent. There is hardly one division out of a hundred between Artois and La Fere of which at least one-third have been killed or wounded." The paper contains two sheets, and is addressed to German soldiers.

BRITISH AIRMEN BUSY.

The Air Ministry reports that on the night of August 17 our aviators attacked in attempting to hit the railway junctions, blast furnaces, tanks, and other ground targets. They machine-gunned many tanks. One machine gun had returned.

AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMAND.

A report from Zurich states that the general of the German and Austrian Empires desired that the Austro-German armies should be placed under one command, which will be German. They have also invited Turkey and France to adhere to the arrangement for union of command.

GERMAN POLITICS.

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Today he received the letter produced, and put it into his drawer. This morning he gave it to the Inspector-General.

Mr. Windeyer: Were you negligent in any way in this case?—No, I have no objection to my name serving me right.

Mr. Goldstein: I am committed for trial, but with regard to Goldstein the Crown could not make out a case.

SUITS OF CLOTHES.

Did you know that Detective Pauling had made a suit of clothes for him by David Goldstein?—This is the first I have heard of it.

Turbo was connected with the forged note.—Yes.

Mr. Mitchell also.—Yes.

Detective Pauling was recalled, and said, in answer to Mr. Windeyer, that he could remember the date as to when he was introduced to a tailor, Pura by name, who was Goldstein, but he obtained a suit of clothes from him.

It was paid for by Goldstein.

It was paid for itself?—I did.

Did other constables get suits of clothes?—Surgeon—They were all paid at wholesale rates.

Had you ever heard of Turbo before?—I had not.

Answering further questions, the witness said he usually paid £4 or £5 for a suit of clothes, but on this occasion he knew he got one for £5—wholesale price. He knew a particular named Little Titch's hotel was well believed, at the corner of Market and Kent streets.

Mr. Shand: Goldstein was a clothing manufacturer, and not witness has his suit at his house.

His Honor: What do you gain by having dealings with Davis Goldstein?

Witness: Goldstein was good business man, and was not, as far as he knew, connected with the cases.

Do you think it was wise for a number of police officers to make concessions from memory?—No, I don't think it was wise.

I don't think so either.

A declaration by Pura was tendered by Mr. Windeyer.

Edward Ernest Judd was recalled, and Mr. Windeyer said he thought it right that the constable witness should make their charges independent of the prosecution, so that Scully should make his statement independently of these three. He called for copies of the cables which had passed between the Government or police and Scully in the United States.

Mr. Shand: Goldstein was called, and answered that he was a Jew, and brought up a Jew, but it was impossible to tell him he was a Jew. His Honor decided that the witness should make an affirmation. Witness said he was not what he could have on the strength of his memory.

Mr. Windeyer submitted that the attitude taken up by Scully would be most important, and the nature of the communications made to him were vital.

JUDD AND SCULLY.

The witness Judd continued his evidence, and said his first meeting with Scully was on March 8 last. He was appointed a member of the committee to inquire into the confessions of the L.W.W. men, and the committee itself delegated him to make the inquiries and report same. Scully was not a member of the Political Labour League. On March 8 he met Scully, and when they were talking Scully spoke of his poor and dead condition. Scully remonstrated that he had an action against the Government for non-payment of what it had promised to pay him for his services, and wished to know whether the Trades and Labour Council would finance him in his action. He had, he said, started with a deposit of £100 in the Australian Bank of New South Wales, and it was thought the I.W.W. sympathisers would not go there. Later he was willing to make a statement which would give sufficient money to go to America, he would leave behind him so that he could not be traced.

Judd, continuing, said that he had consulted with the chief clerk of Mr. Ernest Goldstein, who gave witness his opinion as to what he should do. Before going to the latter's place, witness showed Scully the legal advice. Scully said then that he would not go to the country, but he would go to New Jersey, where he asked Scully to make a statement regarding all he knew concerning the case, with the exception of the portion which he had given to Scully, and wished to know whether the Trades and Labour Council would finance him in his action. He had, he said, started with a deposit of £100 in the Australian Bank of New South Wales, and it was thought the I.W.W. sympathisers would not go there. Later he was willing to make a statement which would give sufficient money to go to America, he would leave behind him so that he could not be traced.

To Mr. Windeyer: The conversation took place in witness' house. Only witness and Scully were present, and Scully talked very freely about the case. Scully agreed to go out and earn money, which he (witness) kept back to obtain the papers, and Scully agreed to write a statement. They used to meet two or three times a week, from March 3 to March 26, and Scully wrote his statement which was signed by him, and given to Mr. Bootle, and witness said he would be paid £100.

His Honor directed that nothing in the statement should be published in the Press until after the following morning.

Witness: That is what Scully told him that (Scully) was in an unusual dilemma, and asked witness to lend him some money, pending a settlement with the Government. On a late night it would be lent him £100, and he could not pay the money as part payment for the time he spent in going through the papers. Scully said that he would rather get employment, and did not want any payment for the time he would be absent. He was willing to make a statement which was signed by him, and given to Mr. Bootle, and witness said he would be paid £100.

Judd, continuing, said that he had given a statement to the police, and Scully had given a statement to the police, and witness said he was not sure about Scully, but probably he was innocent. Witness paid Scully approximately £44 to enable him to remain in Australia, and Scully remained in Australia in order that he might give evidence. Scully undertook to write out what took place at the time of the mining battalions. There was a member of the union present. That witness took some days to write. Scully had said that if witness got him a copy of the evidence of the trial he (Scully) would be able to give it to him. Witness paid Scully £100, and Scully wrote out about 12 pages of notes, commenting on the case. Witness tried to get into touch with two or three people. Witness and Scully, who lived at Coogee, and who was the friend of a certain surveyor, had something to refresh his mind on the evidence he gave.

Goldstein told witness it was not true that Hamilton had given him the paper, and that he had not seen him since. He had told witness that he might see Goldstein again in his spare time and write out a statement for witness, but he was not to expect him. After all he did not hear of or see Goldstein again until Tuesday morning April 16. On the previous morning he saw Scully, and Scully had given him a copy of his statement. That was when he was making his appearance. It was agreed that the decision of the Ministry not to erect the sills to be adhered to.

MEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1914. The two Government members went to him, and said the witness should make orders for members of the police force, and they (Goldstein) would pay for them. The Goldsteins subsequently paid for the witness' account in the Savings Bank in Oxford-street. Detective Surridge said that witness should give him (surprise) a receipt.

Witness: I am not a detective, and made him a suit. It cost £8. The next police officer to whom witness paid was Police Commissioner, and he had been witness' place.

Mr. Turbot had been witness' place, and the Labour members had been to witness' place.

Witness: I have a book, which recorded the days of the month, and the names of the Labour members who had been to witness' place.

Mr. Turbot was connected with the forged note.—Yes.

Mr. Mitchell also.—Yes.

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Mr. Windeyer submitted that the attitude taken up by Scully would be most important, and the nature of the communications made to him were vital.

Witness: I could not tell you. My memory is not too good.

Why did you give it to yourself?—Well, I handed it over in connection with the forged note case.

What did you do with the money?—I put it in my pocket and gave Louis Goldstein £200 about a month afterwards, and returned the rest later.

Did you give any of that money to the police?—No.

For what purpose did he give you that money?—Because I wanted a guarantee of his honour. I did not know the Goldstein very well.

You swear that was the only reason why he got that money?—Yes I do.

Answering further questions, the witness said he had given £200 to the W.A.A.F. for the purchase of uniforms, and that he had given £200 to the Red Cross for the purchase of uniforms, and that he had given £200 to the Home Guard for the purchase of uniforms.

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